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SUNDAY, MAL 17, 1903.

SOME PARALLELS IN HISTORY.

In the report of the anthracite strike commission this declaration of rights was

"The right to remain at work where "The right to remain at work where others have ceased to work, or to engage anew in work which others have abandoned, is part of the personal liberty of a citizen that can never be surrendered, and every infringement thereof merits, and should receive the stern denouncement of the law."

There is nothing new in this principle It was declared more than a hundred years ago by Louis XVI, who received it from the lips of Turgot, his Comptroller General of Finance. "God, when he made man with wants," said he, "and render ed labor an indispensable resource, made e right of work the property of every individual in the world and this property is the first, the most sacred, and the most imprescriptible of all kinds of property. He regarded it as one of our first duties, an act worthy of all benevolence to free our subjects from every infraction of that inalienable right of humanity. It was right and proper and necessary

those days that such principles should be declared and maintained and enforced for it was the day in France of tyranny in the commercial world, tyranny of the labor guilds and tyranny of corporations

"In nearly every town in France," says the historian, "the work in the different trades and arts was conducted by a few master workmen, incorporated int guilds, and who monopolized the produc tion and sale of the articles belonging t their particular industry. No citizen could exercise a trade or calling without hav ing obtained the consent of these corpo rations. Citizens were deprived, not onl lown labor, but of utilizing the labor of others. The guild was master, saying who should work, what should be made how much produced, and the price to be paid. It often happened that a simple piece of work had to go through the hands of artisans of segeral differen corporations, each of which levied it tribute upon the customer. Thus there was a tyranny in the labor world as there was oppression in the realm of capital-and organized labor was quite as cruel in shutting out the individual workman as combined capital was in dealing with its competitor, laborers in the cities enjoyed the advantages of good work at high wages while the mass of the wage earners, will ing to work, able to work, and demanded by the work, were shut off from the priv

Is not, that strikingly like the situa tion in the United States to-day? The labor situation in New York has come to such a pass that the employers have been compelled to organize in order t protect themselves from the demands of the labor unions. Some of these demands are contained in the following extract from the news columns of the Herald; "Stonecutters want all their helpers and

union men.
"Painters insist that all the employes
of shops from which their materials are
supplied must be union men.
"Architectural iron workers want all
shops to employ union men, and they

"Architectural from workers want all shops to employ union men, and they and the structural from workers say they will handle no material not delivered by union teamsters.

"Masons demand that the brick and mortar supplied to them shall be made by union men.

morter suppied to them shall be made by union men.

"Bricklayers want the privilege of hav-ing their foreman named by the union, "Carpenters are fighting among them-selves, each of the two rival unions striving to crush out the other, "Plumbers and gashtiers are at war, the former saying that work which they should do is done by the other, "Plasterers desire that all plaster and morter used by them shall be made by union men."

The situation in New York is not unlike the situation in some other cities of the land. In many instances the labor union demand that none but members of their organization be employed, and when with them. On two occasions recently according to reports which we have see in the newspapers, hackmen in a funera procession struck while the processio was on its way to the cemetery and re

drivers was a non-union man. But this is not all. The oppression i by no means all on the side of the labor union. Corporations too often show the same disposition to crush out all competition, to force their patrons to deal with them exclusively, and sometimes there is a disposition to take laborers by the

Recently Mr. Joseph Ramsay, Jr., president of the Wabash Railway Company, that forty-five persons had been killed, contributed an article to the New York Commerciay on the labor situation, in which he said that if the railroad was he'd under legal construction to certain performances in the public interest in held to certain performances in lieu or

road employe may very justly be compelled by law to give thirty days' notice of intention to quit the raffroad's em-

ploy." This is equivalent to saying that railroad employes should be compelled by them, Such a proposition is as monstrous as the proposition that a man may be prevented from working when the terms do suit him. Of course, there is no refer ence here to contract. When a man has entered into a contract to work for another man for a given length of time upon terms agreed, he is in honor bound, and legally bound to carry out his contract. But to hold that when there is no definite contract a man must continue to work for thirty days or for one hour when he desires to quit, and that he shall be denied the right to quit, is an outrageous and indefensible infringement of personal liberty.

What are we coming to? With labo unions on the one hand contending that this man shall not work when he wants to work, and with corporations on the other hand, that that man shall work when he wants to quit!

It is a distressing situation it is an alarming situation, and well may American people be brought to reflection. It is well enough to remember that the situation in France which is above described was the prelude to the French Revolution, and there is a warning in the present situation in America to the American public. It is true that we are not Frenchmen, but Americans, and herein lies our hope. Thus far we have shown that we have the capacity as a people of self-government, which means that as individuals each knows how to govern himself. If we are true to our selves and true to our principles we shall

But if we adopt the ways of France under Louis XVI, we may reasonably expect the same result. We cannot be saved by more legislation. We must be saved by our own will, by our own character, by our own righteousness,

JOHN WESLEY'S WORK.

To-day the Methodists of Richmond will negin the celebration of the bi-centenary of Methodism, this being the two hun ledth year of John Wesley's birth. It is an event of interest and importance, no o Methodists only, but to all Christian ienominations and to the whole Christian world.

John Wesley was the man for the crisis of his time. He was raised up for a great work, for a necessary reform; he realized the divine nature of his call, and with he courage and heroism of Saul of Tarsus he went manfully and fearlessly and evoutly to the task, and accomplished the work that was set before him.

The church had become in his day a reat machine, and its one object seemed be to exploit itself and to make a strong rganization, largely regardless of the re grous needs of its membership. John Vesley, with the true spirit of democracy nd the true spirit of Christianity in h eart, saw that the true aim of the thurch should be to exploit the individnal, to promote individual piety, and that he church was worse than useless when is activities were turned in any other

direction. The little society which he organized pon this principle, upon the principle of ersonal plety. It was a small beginning; t was like the bit of leaven which a wo nan hid in three measures of meal, but it was the leaven of righteousness, and t once it began to work, nor did it ease until the lump had expanded in all tirections and until it was entirely leav-

ened. The whole Christian world caught the pirit of Wesleyanism, and to-day there no church worthy of the name in all hristendom which has not his missionary pirit, which does not exert itself for the romotion of personal religion among its

members. John Wesley is remembered and glorified and beloved by the Christian world when nen more famous than he have been for got, because he loved much and devoted his life and his talent and his great hear o the cause of humanity. It is meet and right that the Methodists of the work should celebrate the glorious achievements of this glorious man, and it is mee and right that Christians of all denominations should join with them in this notable religious festival.

THE RUSSIAN HORROR.

It seems almost incredible that at this period in the world's history there could have been perpetrated such a horror as we are informed took place recently i Kischineff, the chief city of Bessarabia, governmental province of Russia. Las nonth the celebration of Easter was made he occasion of a ferocious assault upor the Jews by their fellow Russian towns violence and rioting lasted unchecked for two days. The unfortunate victims were given no means of defense, and the officials in charge, the soldiers priests and police were in evident con the mob. By a police edict two days before the outbreak the Jews were relieved of all weapons. The Governor shut himself up in his palace and re fused to see any one while the outrage went on. Men, women and children were handled without the least token of humanity. Women were outraged, infants had their heads dashed to pieces on the stones of the payements, the bodies of dead were trampled un der the feet of the mob into shapeless masses, were mutilated with hatchets and ried on poles. The police and the soldiery stood by and lifted no finger to save. least, such is the report by eye-witnesses The Russian Government at first attempt ed to smooth the matter over, declaring nothing had been done, even misleading the United States ambassador, R. S. McCormick, to cabling that no dem onstration had taken place. But the facts leaked out, and the Minister of the Interior gives out now the official statement

looted and wrecked. And what was the cause of it ali? The old and thoroughly disproved accusation that the Jews had killed a Christian child the employe of the railroad ought to be service. This assertion has never had a scintilla of evidence in its favor. It is a Lay the emphasis upon the word

his connection with the railroad. "It thought thoroughly abhorrent to Jewish seems to me," he added, "that the railsentiment and disposition. It has been disproved every time it has been raised, and none but the ignorant Russian peasantry, under the leadership of their crafty

antry, under the leadership of their crafty priesthood, could entertain it. When, during the Chinese War, Russia opgaged in a wholesale massacre of the Chinese, it pleaded that it was the neces-The plea was arrant hypocrisy. It is proven by the present in-Russia has no humanity when it seeks to advance its interests. "Scratch Russian and you have a Cossack," said Napoleon, and he was right. Russian clvilization is the thinnest kind of a vence covering a most brutal savagery. Russian Government can stay these outrages if it wishes to do so. That it does not is evidence that it does not wish to. it stands convicted of a most horrible outrage upon humanity, and it should be made to know and feel how it has violated every sentiment and every moral instinct of humanity. The Christian nations of the world should make known to Russia their displeasure, their horror at its con-They hold the unspeakable Turk in check. The Turk is an inoffensive lamb compared to the Ruscian Bear.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly has suspended work for the time and the members go home for a much needed rest. It has been a busy session and much valuable work has been done.

Statutes necessary to carry into effect the suffrage provisions of the new Constitution were enacted, and a bill prohibiting the use of money in elections was passed. No bill legalizing primary elections was passed, and if the bill agreed upon in committee is the best that the General Assembly is going to do, nothing has been lost by this delinquency. The provision in this bill for State and congressional primaries is a mere make shift, and in some respects is worse than the present convention plan, which the bill seeks to preserve in all its essential features. But of that later, we hope the members will think better of it before they return to work.

Legislation needful to put the Corpora tion Commission in active operation was enacted and the commission's machinery is now complete.

One of the most radical measures this session is the Mann law to regulate the sale of liquor, which practically gives prohibition to the rural districts. The bill was passed in response to a compelling temperance sentiment throughout Virginia.

Several important appropriations were made, the largest being \$200,000 for the Jamestown Exposition Company, and \$50,000 for the St. Louis Exposition. An additional appropriation of \$15,000 was made to the Farmville Normal and an equal sum was added to the appropria tion to the Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg. The Petersburg Normal for colored pupils also came in for an extra of \$5,000. These in response to an im

The Committee on Revision will now go to work and "shape up" the work of the General Assembly and perfect it and be ready to report when the body is reconvened in November.

POPULISM AND REPUBLICAN-

ISM. A special to the Washington Post from Kansas City says that Former State Senator Edwin Taylor, one of the leaders of Populism in Kansas and the West, will support Theodore Roosevelt for President, and declares that it is his observation that there will be a stampede of Populists and Socialists in that direction next campaign.

We are not surprised to hear it. Mr. Roosevelt has undoubtedly been catering, whether intentionally or not, to Populists and Socialists, and he has given them good reason to support him. For our part, we hope that this Kansas Populist is right in his forecast. We hope that the Populists and Socialists will in the next campaign cut loose from the Democratic party and associate themselves with the Republican party. Moreover, I seems to us fit and logical that this change should take place. There is nothing in common between Populism and true Democracy; there is much in com mon between Populism and Republican-

LAWLESSNESS BEGETS I AWLESSNESS.

Several days ago a party of men at Wilson, N. C., killed T. Percy Jones, who ad made himself offensive to the communliy and who had refused to leave or

We shall not undertake to discuss Jones provocation, but he was killed in viola tion of law, and the persons committing the crime were lodged in jail and indicted The result was to set the whole town in an uproar, and as it was feared that an effort on the part of the prisoners' friend would be made to rescue them, the sheriff asked the Governor for permission to call out troops, which was readily given,

This shows how lawlessness begets law ess. It is bad enough for an individual to break the law, but when a number of itizens of any community band themthey deal a blow at law and order which affects more or less the whole community and from which it does not soon recove The Wilson incident has its lesson, which all good citizens should heed

AN EXPLANATION.

In saying the other day that we had been requested by a sorrespondent to review the career of Judge Campbell, we did not mean that this suggestion has come from Mr. F. J. Harris, our regular correspondent at Amherst, who sends us the news from that point. We have had no such request, or any hint of such a thing from Mr. Harris.

A LIFE OF SERVICE

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by
the mercies of God, that we present your
oddes, a living sacrifice, wholly acceptable
puto God, which is your reasonable service." Rom., xii; 1. When the apostle says "bodies" in this

connection he means bodies-fiesh and bones, the outward, lower, meaner, self. that not only shall the tenant be a hero

"bodies"; the flesh must be broken down subdued, overruled, refined, purified. This let to be done by mutilation, nor by the barbarous customs in ancient time of putting the knife into the jugular vein

and causing the body to die. It is to be a living sacrifice, every mem-ber complete, yet each member doing its work simply, lovingly, obediently. The whole body alive, but controlled, disciplined and turned to the use of its high the Old Testament sacrifices and the sac

rifice required under the gospel. It is easy to kill a bullock; easy to offer a thousand rams; but we are called to the spiritful sacrifice of being dead, yet living, of passing through our own death into the upper mystery-the broader mys-

tery of spiritual resurrection. Hence the folly of monasticisms and mutilation and laceration, and those staryings and contempt with which the body visited by morely mechanical disciplinari-

We are not to stop the ear, lest we hear music. We are to open the ear and say, Let me hear you; I can judge you now. Are your tones pure? Is your mear ing sacred? Play on, sing on, 1 can dis-eriminate. I can, and will, reject the suggestions of evil, but will also respond to the tone of purity and harmony.

We are not to hide ourselves away from the recreations and amusements and joys of life. But we are to say, what are you? What can you do? What is you power? What scope and aim have you' Once we rode on a level with you were dragged as by cart ropes behind you; but now we are above you, take you up and set your down, make i convenience of you, or use you for blessing; but it is impossible for you so to besiege us by vicious importunity to make any conquest over us. We are living sacrifices; not dead, bodles, every drop of blood intact and drop of fire; and yet we live and pray To this vocation are we called.

We are not any longer amputated men depleted or disabled men. We are full complete, crowned men, and have that highest of all sovereignty-the sovereignty of ourselves.

St. Paul's theology: Hell brings practical every-day conduct. Apostolic metaphysics must end in human good behavior. Theology is not a quibble in words; it is an attainment in character We are not to rest until "we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowl edge of the Son of God unto the perfect man; unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

This sacrifice is to be "wholly aceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service"-the service of your reason, in oth er words. There is an act of reason in it for it is the soul that here presents the

Our God must be served in the spirit we know of Him and our duty, the more reasonable it will appear. God does no impose on us anything hard or unreason

The word of God does not leave ou the body in holy worship. That is a rea sonable service which we are able to un derstand and render ourselves. God deal with us as with rational creatures, and he'll have us so deal with Him, must the body be presented to God, heart

soul and spirit. Our reason must be sanctified. Reaso should be a worshiper at that throne Reason should take off the covering from its lofty head and bow before the cross in reverent obelsance.

Nothing can be more consistent with reason than that the work of God should glorify its author. We are not our own. Made by His power and kept alive by His spirit, we are doubly the property of the Lord by the right of our creation and redemption. It would be as unreasonable as it would be wicked not to liv to His glory and in strict obedience to

His will. In the Jewish worship, irrational crea tures, such as lambs, bulls and goat were offered in sacrifice. The Christian worship is the more rational, because performed according to the true Inten and meaning of the highest law-th heart, mind and soul being engaged in that service.

He lives the life of a madman, who continues in open rebellion against His Maker and His God, for in thus sinning he wrongs his own soul, chooses death and rewards evil to himself.

year, 4 per cent., the proceeds to be used for popular education, There has been a general awakening throughout the State on this subject, and the people demand more money for the public schools.

The bonds are offered by a Baltimore firm at 1011-4 and accrued interest, and in spite of the fact that money for such investments is scarce it is probable tha the whole issue will be readily disposed of at that price. This shows that the credit of the Old North State, like the credit of the Old Dominion, is Al. No many years ago both States were groan ing under a heavy debt, and the credit of both was impaired. But time has wrough wondrous change.

The census figures for 1900, which are gradually coming out, are in many re-spects unreliable. This is doubtless particularly true in those figures which purport to give the number of persons this country who are over one hundred years of age. The total number is pu down at 3,536. Nearly three-fourths of Nearly three-fourths of these alleged centenarians are negroewho, as we all know, are generally without any accurate or reliable informs as to the time of their birth. It might well be questioned how among the ne groes, who are but 11 per cent. of our total population, should be found near ly 75 per cent. of the centenarians. Our figures too are out of all proportion of those of other countries. Out of a population of over 35,000,000 Germany claims only 778 persons a hundred and over in age; England with a population of 32, 000,000 only 146, and France with 40,000,000 only 213. We do not believe there are over 3,000 people in the United States who are a hundred and over.

In speaking of the Battle Abbey,

Davis monument and the Stuart monument soon to be erected in Richmond,

"As the capital of the Confederacy and

the objective point of the most extensive Federal campaigns, Richmond is naturally the Mecca of ex-Confederates, And it is accumulating a series of statues and museums that will make it notable among the 'monumental cities' of the world." Don't forget, in this connection, that Richmond must have a great Confederate rally when all these memorials shall have been completed.

There will be 185 names on the monu ment to be erected to the memory of the Confederate dead of Louisa county, eleven of them being officers and the oth ers privates who lost their lives in the battles the Confederate soldiers fought in defense of the right. Old Louisa suffered as but few countles suffered in those

There is a man in Milwaukee President of the United States, At least ne was in Milwaukee until the sheriff took him to the lunatic asylum for safe

dark, yet glorious days.

The good city of Charlotte, down North Carolina, is threatened with a cloudburst of daily newspapers, which may prove more disastrous than the water one which descended upon Jack sonville.

That is a pretty fight Indianapolis and St. Louis have started in upon for the two National Conventions of next year. It would be just like Chicago to run in between them and take both plums.

St. Louis is getting a sight of cussing out before the big fair begins, which is perhaps not a patching to what she will

Most of those who take an interest in

such matters want to see Jeffries licked but few of them think James Corbett is the man who can do it. The President has dedicated a tree in California, but it will not grow as rapidly

as that other thing, he dedicated in St That was a sad experience of Dr. Crum's, to break in the door of hone

only to find that there was no warm ple

on the counter. The Newport News carpenters and painters have resumed business after a nice little resting spell, otherwise called

a strike. Governor Stone says Cleveland "put himself above his party." For a fact the old man is considerably above the

The Hon, James K. Jones has not been heard from anent this new Cleveland presidential talk. Come to the front of the stage. Brother James K.

Governor Stone-Missouri element of it.

In the meantime Mr. Arthur Pue Gor man, of the good State of Maryland, is making as few remarks as though he too were a good fisherman.

Somebody is going to get mighty badly nurt in this May cotton freshet before it is done with, Norfolk's coroner is lost, strayed or

tolen and three able statesmen are looking for his official shoes. Much rain is reported in Texas. The oil holes dug in that State in the last few

years will hold much water. The gold-brick man is loose in Indiana and he is doing a prosperity brand of

Jacksonville manages to extract a good deal of fun out of its waterspout dis-

aster. The monitor Arkansas is sandbanked, not sandbagged in the raging Mississippi

North Carolina Sentiment

The Greenville Reflector remarks: In sending a check to aid in the erection of a monument in Richmond to General J. E. B. Stuart, the famous cavalry leader of the Confederacy, Grover alry leader of the Contention again Cleveland said "the country is now again and all sections can join heartily conscientiously in honoring the memand consciontiously in honoring the near-ory of an American hero, no matter whether he belonged to the North, South, East or West." The country is one in letter, but not yet in spirit, though such utterances from men like Cleveland will help to bring it about.

The Scotland Neck Commonwealth has been keeping tab on street carnivals, and

The opinion of a majority of the clearstreet exhibitions are held is, that the towns which have them once are satis-fied with the experience and wish it no

The Charlotte News says:

The people may be lying awake nights figuring on who the next presidential nominees will be, but it will require "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ" to make us believe it.

The Durham Herald comes right out and says:

If the Democratic party will stop to think it cannot expect the public to have confidence in a party that will change front every three or four years in the hope of winning.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The new turbine steamer, the Queen, which was recently launched at Dumbarton, will cross the English Channel from Dover to Calais in forty-five min-

The Countess of Warwick, one of England's most energetic women, has added the management of a licensed public house to her other activities in the in-terests of the working people about her Essex country house. The Countess will sell only soft drinks.

The American tobacce trust is keeping the German cigar manufacturers and dealers busy. While the manufacturers are preparing to fight the trust in court on various technical points, the dealers have formed a union for the purpose of preserving their independence from any combination.

Over 30,000 persons witnessed at Zurich the curious Swiss custom of burning out the winter in the shape of a guy and welcoming the spring with a carnival procession.

Clder is now so cheap in German Switzerland that it is being supplied in unlimited quantities in many cafes at so much per hour, the consumer drinking "at discretion."

It is estimated that the journey between London and Parls will be shortened by twenty minutes by the use of crates for passengers' lugage, experiments with which were made recently at

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

‡ Louisville Courier Journal: "Among other things," walls a St. Louis contemporary, "the special session of Congress should regulate the size of sandwiches should regulate the size of sandwiches and the limit of lack fares during the period of the World's Fair," and yet the World's Fair is in celebration of the act of a statesman who all his life taught the folly of this blind faith in the omnipotence of legislation.

Florida Times-Union: The talk of war in the far East is not new-we only regret that it has more of a personal interest for us than it once did. Give us a Democratic President who will keep the other fellows off our toes and leave us free to grow while they fight it out.

Galveston News: Wise farmers of Tex-Galveston News: Wise farmers of Texass have both Indian and Kaffir corn
planted, or they will plant the latter later.
Which goes to show that they have learned the secret of raising a corn crop of
some kind every year. The value of the
knowledge will be seen later on, when
Texas will be the greatest hog-raising
State in the Union.

Birmingham News: The Panama Canal and the Postoffice Department must feel quite congental as a couple of suspictous characters,

Personal and General.

Governor Odell has signed the bill appropriating \$3,000 for a statue to Major-General George Sears Greene, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Fred. W. Atkinson, the former super-intendent of education in the Philippines has just been elected superintendent of schools at Newton, Mass,

Peter Stansley, of Upper Sandusky, O., who was considered the oldest man in Ohlo, died on May 13th. He is survived by a widow of one hundred and six years, to whom he had been married eighty-five years.

Henry Denhart, of Washington, Ill., has offered to give \$145,000 to Carthage College, providing a like amount can be secured by the trustees.

Frank D. Underwood, president of the Eric Ralirond Company, began his career as a deckhand on a ferryboat on the Po-tomac River, where he received a salary of \$40 a month.

It is said that Senator S. B. Elkins, West Virginia, cleared out of his many and varied interests last year between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, and his entire for-tone is put at \$50,000,000.

With a Comment or Two.

Richmond is evidently at a less to un-derstand why \$600 a night should be paid to hear Pattl, when Colonel Frank Cunningham, the City Collector, is ready to oblige merely for the asking.—Newport News Press.

The Colonel. we have with us always

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, cussing Mr. Cleveland in connection with a third term in the presidency, observes that if he "had been President during the past eight years and should aspire to another term, making three consecu-tive terms, there might be something in the objection noted, but as the case stands to-day, he is before the American stands to-day, he is before the American people as though he had never been President." Whatever valid objections there may be to the nomination and ejection of Mr. Cleveland as President next year, the fact that he has served already two terms in the presidential office is not among them.—Charlotte Observer.

We don't blame Mr. Cleveland for not saying whether he is a candidate or not. That's his business, and he would be a chump to give it away—Greenville (N. C.) Reflector.

He will not be a chump, certainly not

From the Church Papers.

until the fish let up biting.

From the Church Papers.

Is Jesus alive with you? Is He alive with your loved ones? It so, why is not the link complete?

LOOKING BEYOND, why need death separate you from any who know both Christ and you? If we could spend one hour with God and know his wisdom and love as our friends in Heaven know it, how the cloud would lift from our life and how implicity we would trust in the Father's tender care and never-failing love; but it is hard for us to see beyond the lonely hearthstone and the vacant chair.—Southern Churchman.

There is no dead line this side of death itself. But a man may so persistently reject the offers of mercy NO DEAD LINE. and resist the influences of the Spirit as to bring about a state of moral obduracy that to bring dispersions bim to any earnest that totally disinclines him to any earnest effort after salvation. This is purely his own act, in which God has no part. If any time he relents and seeks God, he will be accepted, Any other view reflects upon both the justice and benevolence of Deity and arbitrarily abridges the term of man's trial and salvability.—Richmond

Christian Advocate.

What we have sought at alltimes to quicken our remembrance of God's providential kindness, and especially WILL PROPER- ought we to feel, when TY TO GOD. We come to the point that our possessions can serve us no longer, that we will use our property to express our gratitude for the use of these things while we lived. It is a pitiable thing, a shame that we can stand face to face with death, see our possessions passing into other hands, and yet feel no impulse to commemorate the loving kindness of God by a cheerful and generous bequest.—Religious Herald, What we have sought at alltimes to quick

When the first man was innocent of any sin, and had only holy and loving thoughts of his IN THE GARDEN. Maker, a garden was In THE GARDEN. Maker, a garden was his appropriate dwelling place, and Adam was "the grand old gardener." Life was simple without care, or envy, or any over-refinement. There was no false pride and no selfishness, and the garden in Eden was the home of love and plety. The redemption which is in Christ should surely bring us back to simplicity and gratitude and love. Even in this world, our Lord would come into his church, as into a garden, and "eat the pleasant fruits." In the new paradise he will find the first gardener and many other gardeners, and commune with them under the tree of life.—Central Presbyterian.

+++++++++++++++++++++++++ Events of the Week Under Brief Review.

Mr. Allee, the long term United States but little heard of since his election to the upper house of Congress. But the other day he came out of hiding long enough to submit to an interview, in which he says he has the strongest kind of confidence that the new Lacialties. which he says he has the strongest kind of confidence that the next Legislature of that State will elect Addicks to succeed Senator Ball. He declares that what are known as the "Union Republicans," otherwise the faction back of Addicks, are constantly gaining recruits and will have at least thirty members in the Legislature. This will give them the balance of power, and will insure the triumph of Adicks.

Most people in these parts were of the opinion that the great Madison Square Garden in New York was a money-making institution, and so the statement made during the past week that it paid expenses the past fiscal year for the first time in its existence will come in the nature of a surprise. It will also be good news, for along with the other statement, comes another to the effect. be good news, for along with the other statement comes another to the effect that there has been much talk in the past few years of allowing the property to be converted for private use on account of the failure of the stockholders to receive dividends on their investment. In the course of a few years they may be well rewarded for their public spirit in carrying their financial burden so patiently.

Judge Charles Swayne, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, against whom the Legislature of Florida is waging such a bitter war, is a warm personal friend of Senator Quay; in fact, they are chums. Swayne is a Pennsylvanian, and was a neighbor and schoolmate of Quay's. He was appointed to the Federal bench in 1889 by President Harrison, when he had been a citizen of Florida only a few months. It is likely that the influence of Quay will be sufficient, as it has been before, to prevent Congress from taking any notice of the charges which the Florida Legislature has brought against the judge. Judge Charles Swayne, of the United Governor Pennypacker's new II

Governor Pennypacker's new libel law went into effect in the State of Pennysylvania last week, and the newspapers of that State, especially those in Philadelphia, are having a lot of fun over it. So far no effort has been made by the State to enforce the gastric provisions of the law, although the papers have laid the bars down very low, for every day since the Governor signed the bill that passed the Legislature and made it law the papers have taken unusual delight in running cartoons of the Governor and his crowd, the very thing that is expressly forbidden. One Philadelphia editor predicts that "within two weeks Governor Pennypicker will wish that Governor Pennypacker will wish that he could bury himself in a swamp, where he could bury himself in a swamp, where not even a mosquito could see him. The fun the press will have with him will be a caution." The Philadelphia Press has a cartoon showing the Governor in the role of Don Quixole, while the North American republishes (with improvements) the cartoon of which the Governor complained in his defense of the bill, and the editor says: "The law doesn't amount to the paper it is written on. We are going to express ourselves just as freely as ever, with even more vigor if possible, instead of being deterred by this. Ours is an anti-Quay paper. The law was aimed at us, but we mean to continue exposing thoves and nalling thurs as we have in the past."

The Legislature of New Hampshire adopted a back-acting local option law, similar to the bill that Mr. Sebrell, of Norfolk, offered in the Virginia Legislature as a substitute for the Mann bill, but which was promptly voted down. The Sebrell bill, like the New Hampshire law, proposed to make the State prohibition, and then provided that the people of any district, town, county, or city might have saloons by simply voting at the polls to license them. New Hampshire has just had its first "saloons slection" under the new law, and everybody in the State seems to be well pleased with the results, which were, briefly, "that the cities voted to have saloons and a majority of the towns and all the country districts stuck to prohibition. This seems to be the most reasonable system yet evolved, as the people who want saloons have them not, and perhaps it is a pity that old Virginia did not adopt the system when she had the opportunity.

The beautiful city of Jacksonville, in Florida, has a great deal of bad luck. We all remember that but a short white ago, comparatively speaking, it was slmost totally destroyed by fire, from which it has not yet entirely recovered. The heavy rains that deluged the Baptists at their great convention in Bavannah became a vertiable cloudburst when they reached Jacksonville, and that city suffered to the extent of nearly a half a million dollars. In twenty-four hours the rainfall was \$41 inches, and in many cases the water reached the level of first story windows, Stores, warehouses, depots and residences were flooded, and altogether Jacksonville had a very wet and seary time.

A Washington correspondent has been getting some interesting figures from the Congressional Records and files, from which it is shown that the last Congress created 11,316 "new offices and employments," while but 1.815 offices were discontinued, so that the net increase was 9,501. The annual pay of these thousand of new place-holders is close to sever millions of dollars. The postal service was enlarged by 3,354 new appointments, while the naval increase was 5,618, including 3,000 seamen and 1,458 midshipmen, Our Federal Government forces seem to be expanding at the rate of about 5,000 persons each year. The total appropriations of money by the last Congress agregate \$1,553,653,002.

The first negro that was ever appointed to a postoffice in the State of Maryland was a Virginia negro, who moved to that was ever appointed to a postoffice in the State less than a year ago, and since he thus became a Marylander he has succeeded in getting himself made the postmaster at a small office in Somersel county. The office is not large enough in the matter of business or of pay to make it worth much of a fight, but there is a principle involved, and the Republican Congressman from that district, the Hon. W. H. Jackson, is right after that Virginia negro's scalp, Mr. Jackson is terribly "worked up" over the matter, and dees not hesitate to say that the Republican party of Maryland is a white man't party, and putting negroes in the post-offices of that State will bring about the death, beyond resurrection, of the G. O. P. Who would have thought it?

"eat the pleasant fruits." In the new paradise he will find the first gardener and many other gardeners, and commune with them under the tree of life.—Central Presbyterian.

God enjoys flattery as little as men do. The Psalmist laid that truth on our hearts when he SINCERE WITH GOD. said "Sinz ye praises with understanding." We despise folks who are smooth and pleasant to our face and them say bitter things behind our back. We dislike their praise even, because it is insincere. But what else is it when we praise God loudly in the church, and are grumblers in our home or business? It is good to make a joyful noise unto the Lord.—Sunday School Times.

The average office-holder about Washington is quick to appreciate and utilize a "snap" when one bobs up in his official a "snap"